

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 7.

JASPER, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

NO. 25.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT JASPER
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DANE.
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND
WEST STREETS.

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For Township officers, each \$1.00
For County " " 2.50
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[For the Jasper Courier.
In Memory of Theresa Mehringer.
Wherefore so lone and sad my heart?
The home is still as fair.

As brightly bloom the spring time flowers,
As when the last was there.

And kindly voices mingle there,

And kindly glances meet,

And true affection waits on thee,

And all is calm and sweet.

But weary, weary is my heart,

Of the sad and lonely home,

My lyre hath lost its leading note,

It wakes to joy no more,

There is no fragrance in the breeze,

No beauty in the flower,

The sun-light seems all shadow,

And music charms no more.

Old it was hard to give thee up,

Thou I've adored and cherished once!

To gaze our last on that sweet face

And know death's errand done!

Just as thy youth's glad hopes and aims,

When all was bright beyond,

When hope, and joy, and promise threw

Their fairy shadows round.

By eleven summer suns had shown

Upon thy youthful form;

Then wast our pride, our joy, our hope,

Our own, our darling one!

A bright but drooping April bower

Is emblem meet for thee;

Nurtured by me, and bowed by shower,

Reft from its parent tree.

Now on that fair and sunny bower

The sullen treas'le lies,

That azure eye is closed now;

And besev'd the last soft sigh;

Those rosate lips will speak no more;

Their last fond words are said,

That fairy hand is cold and still,

All but its beauty died.

The sweetest spot on earth to me

Be that still curtained room,

Where all remains as it was when

Our darling met her doom,

Hour after hour I will sit there,

In the dim moonlight besev'd,

Recalling every look and tone

Until it seems a dream.

Oh! if 'tis e'er permitted thee

To view these earthly scenes,

I know thou'll buye o'er my path,

And visit me in dreams!

And if the ransomed e'er can weep,

Thought wimp to see my tears,

And long to whisper of that land

Of neither grief nor fears.

But thou art blest; I know thou art,

For thou didst long to flee.

Thy ransomed spirit yearned to break

Its fetters and be free!

Thou art gone to meet thy Savior there

In that land of changeless bliss,

Where storms and tempests never come,

Such as are seen in this.

How calm thy exit, and how sweet

The tones of farewell fond!

And that sweet smile, it lingers yet

The still pale features 'round;

Yes, God was with thee, precious one!

He soothed all thy fears,

He took thee to himself beloved,

His own hand wiped thy tears.

J. M.

"The worst evils" (says a proverb)
"are those which never arrive."

[Correspondence of the Jasper Courier
Letter from a Dubois Volunteer.

HEADQUARTERS OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., July 9th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—Your paper has failed to reach me for the last few weeks; though I suppose I must attribute it to my own remissness, having failed to inform you of my address. Our regiment left Tullahoma on the morning of the 22d of June, and reported to Major General Rosecrans, and was assigned to Clarksville, and Ft. Donelson. The Headquarters of Middle Tennessee are to be moved to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, under command of Brevet Major Gen. Johnson.

My command is only temporary; until the election shall have passed, after which,

case General Rousseau is elected to Congress, his appointment will be permanent.

Department Headquarters are to be moved to Knoxville, Tenn., under command of whom the nation would now be humbled in

Major General Thomas; General Thomas' conduct

in the city a few days ago, while Confederates are shouting from every rostrum, every

The Negro and the War.

In a recent speech the Hon. Columbus Delano, a Republican member of Congress from Ohio, said:

The heroism of the negro troops has added lustre to our history; and without the negro's aid our armies would not have succeeded.

The negro has fought and conquered for us, and he deserves his reward. He has a right to sit on juries, to hold office, and to vote as a freeman at the ballot-box.

Now, I ask you, who is there here who would not rather vote for a negro than to

five thousand dollars less than in 1863 on an income of over five hundred thousand?

Take the cases of two of our leading dry

goods merchants as instances of curious fluctuations.

One merchant returns an income of six hundred thousand for 1864. His sales were over forty-two millions of dollars.

The next highest sale in dry goods were over thirty-nine millions of dollars. But

the merchant through whose hands this im-

ense amount of money passed returns an

income of only three hundred thousand dollars.

The previous year he returned an in-

come of one million eight hundred thousand dollars—the largest in the city. This tremen-

dous fluctuation startles everybody, and shows to what changes our business men are subjected.

Astor was generally considered the

richest man in the city, and we were

astonished when, in 1863, he returned an in-

come of only eight hundred thousand, and

was eclipsed by the dry goods merchant

with his million of dollars more. But the

present return shows that the merchant has

risen to three hundred thousand, whereas

Astor, whose property is in real estate and

bonds, and is never diminished or increased

by speculation, will appear at the old figure,

or possibly a little higher.

It is evident that many persons return

larger incomes than they actually possess,

and pay the taxes on them, too, in order to

maintain their business and social standing, and

to get credit. A pork dealer who has

recently eloped to Europe, and carried with

him, it is said, half a million of dollars of

other people's money, returned an income of

\$15,000 in 1864, and of \$30,000 in 1864.

Really he had, we presume, no income at

all. Again, there are persons who live at

the Fifth Avenue Hotel, keep their carriages

and have a box at the opera, and yet only

return an income of six hundred dollars.

This is justly accounted for by the fact

that every man has a right to deduct his

house rent from his income, and by the sup-

position that each one of these persons

deducts the rental of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Matrimonial alliances are often based upon

the same basis, some adventurer being will-

ing to pay the tax upon fifty thousand dol-

lars in order to get a rich wife. Sometimes

the adventurer afterwards discovers that his

wife's wealth rests upon an equally unsub-

sstantial basis. The moral of all this is that

the income lists give us no true idea of our

citizens' income, but are a curious index to

the pride, plots, and vanities of mankind.

Some of the Curiosities from the In-
come Lists.

The income lists for 1864, now in course

of publication, present some very curious

facts. By comparing them with the returns

for the previous year we obtain many queer

developments. For example, one man who

had no income in 1863, now returns ninety-

four thousand dollars. Another, under the

same circumstances, returns eighty-eight

thousand. On the other hand, the incomes

of regular business men, like Moses Taylor,

vary very little. Mr. Taylor returns about

five thousand dollars less than in 1863 on an

income of over five hundred thousand;

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